

## METHOD OF DETECTING VIOLATION OF BLOCK BOUNDARY AND APPARATUS THEREFOR

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

**[0001]** This application claims the benefit of Korean Application No. 2001-3582, filed January 22, 2001, in the Korean Industrial Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 1. Field of the Invention

**[0002]** The present invention relates to a disk recording apparatus, and more particularly, to a block boundary violation detecting apparatus and method for preventing abnormal recording by detecting inconsistencies between an encoding block and an error correction code (ECC) block on a disk.

#### 2. Description of the Related Art

**[0003]** In a disk recording apparatus, such as a DVD-R/RW drive, a DVD+RW drive, and a CD-R/RW drive, an encoding block must be recorded according to an error correction code (ECC) block on a disk, which generally consists of 16 sectors. When data in an encoding block corresponding to an ECC block is recorded in a subsequent ECC block, data recorded in the next ECC block is lost. Accordingly, the entire ECC block may not be reproduced.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0004]** Various objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in part in the description that follows and, in part, will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention.

**[0005]** To solve the above problems, it is an object of the present invention to provide a block boundary violation method of detecting whether an encoding block is consistent with a recording block of a disk.



## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0011]** The above objects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in detail a preferred embodiment thereof with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIG. 1A shows normal recording of an encoding block in ECC blocks on a disk;

FIG. 1B shows an encoding block abnormally recorded in three ECC blocks;

FIG. 1C shows abnormal recording overlapping with normal recording on the disk;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an embodiment of an apparatus for detecting the violation of a block boundary according to the present invention;

FIG. 3A shows a block boundary signal generated by an LPP and/or ADIP decoder of FIG. 2;

FIG. 3B shows a first window signal generated by a first window signal generator of FIG. 2;

FIG. 3C shows a second window signal generated by a second window signal generator of FIG. 2;

FIG. 3D shows a third window signal generated by a third window signal generator of FIG. 2;

FIG. 3E shows an encoding block synchronous signal generated by a DVD encoder of FIG. 2;

FIG. 3F shows a first interrupt signal diagram generated by a first AND gate;

FIG. 3G shows a second interrupt signal diagram generated by a second AND gate; and

FIG. 3H shows a third interrupt signal diagram generated by a third AND gate.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

**[0012]** Reference will now made in detail to the present preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. The embodiments are described below in order to explain the present invention by referring to the figures. FIG. 1A shows normal recording of an encoding block in ECC blocks. FIGS. 1B and 1C show cases of abnormal recording of encoding blocks in ECC blocks.

**[0013]** Data is recorded in error correction code (ECC) blocks in a disk. Each ECC block generally consists of 16 sectors. Data is partitioned according to a size of the ECC block. The data is then error correction encoded and then recorded. The data corresponding to

the ECC block is called an encoding block. The encoding block can be normally reproduced when the encoding block is recorded from a start of the ECC block on the disk, as shown in FIG. 1A.

**[0014]** FIG. 1B shows a case where the encoding block is abnormally recorded in three ECC blocks. Namely, recording of #1 DATA starts at a position after ECC block 1 starts and ends at a position after the boundary between the ECC block 1 and ECC block 2. Accordingly, recording of #2 DATA starts at a position after the ECC block 2 starts and ends at a position after the boundary between the ECC block 2 and ECC block 3. Recording of #3 DATA starts at a position after the ECC block 3 starts and ends at a position after the boundary between the ECC block 3 and ECC block 4. Therefore, data that corresponds to a particular ECC block is recorded beyond the boundaries of the corresponding ECC block and recorded in a subsequent ECC block, thereby creating recording errors from the boundaries between the ECC blocks to the position where data is recorded. Accordingly, errors occur in the reproduction of the data. For instance, as shown in FIG. 1B, a magnitude of error of the ECC block 4 is measured from the boundary between the ECC block 3 and the ECC block 4 to the position in the ECC block 4 where the #4 DATA is recorded.

**[0015]** FIG. 1C shows a case where abnormal recording overlaps with normal recording. Namely, recording of the #1 DATA starts at a position after the ECC block 1 starts and ends at a position after the boundary between the ECC block 1 and the ECC block 2. The #2 DATA is normally recorded in the ECC block 2. Recording of the #3 DATA starts at a position after the ECC block 3 and ends at a position after the boundary between the ECC block 3 and the ECC block 4. The #4 DATA is normally recorded in the ECC block 4. Accordingly, an error occurs corresponding to a region from the start of the second ECC block to the position where the recording of #1 DATA is terminated and an error occurs corresponding to a region from the start of the fourth ECC block to the position where the recording of #3 DATA is terminated occur. Accordingly, normal reproduction of data does not occur.

**[0016]** A frame synchronous signal of a digital versatile disk (DVD) is recorded in units of 1488 channel bits in order to obtain byte synchronization of data. Errors of about several frames occur because data cannot be normally demodulated by a byte synchronization error at the boundary between the ECC block 1 and the ECC block 2, at the boundary between the ECC block 2 and the ECC block 3, and at the boundary between the ECC block 3 and the ECC block 4.

**[0017]** Such a phenomenon occurs because the encoding block cannot be recorded from the position on the disk where the ECC block starts, or the encoding block is recorded in the next ECC block on the disk. Accordingly, it is necessary to determine whether the start of the encoding block is consistent with the start of the ECC block on the disk and to perform recording according to the determination.

**[0018]** According to a method of detecting a violation of a block boundary according to the present invention, the method determines whether the violation of the block boundary occurs by comparing block address information previously recorded on the disk with a synchronous signal of the encoding block. In particular, a block boundary signal indicative of a boundary between the ECC blocks is generated using the block address information recorded on the disk. A DVD-R/RW disk and a DVD+RW disk, each includes a land and a groove. In the DVD-R/RW disk, the address information of the ECC blocks, which is referred to as a land pre-pit (LPP), is generally recorded in the land. In the DVD+RW disk, the address information of the ECC blocks, which is referred to as an address in pre-groove (ADIP), is recorded as a wobble signal. The ADIP is referred to as ATIP in a CD-RW disk.

**[0019]** Further, a phase difference between the block boundary signal generated and the encoding block synchronous signal is detected. The method determines whether a violation of a boundary occurs is detected according to the magnitude of the detected phase difference. When the phase of the block boundary signal is consistent with the phase of the encoding block synchronous signal, the encoding block is recorded from the boundaries between the ECC blocks on the disk, which is normal recording. When the phase of the block boundary signal is inconsistent with the phase of the encoding block synchronous signal, the encoding block is not recorded from the boundaries between the ECC blocks on the disk, which is abnormal recording. In this case, generating an interrupt signal or the like stops recording.

**[0020]** In actual recording, the phase of the block boundary signal must correspond exactly with the phase of the encoding block synchronous signal in units of bits. However, because an error of about several bits is absorbed by an error correction technique, an allowable margin can be maintained to some extent in comparing the phase of the block boundary signal with the phase of the encoding block synchronous signal.

**[0021]** Therefore, the method determines whether the phase of the block boundary signal is consistent with the phase of the encoding block synchronous signal within a window signal having a width determined by considering the allowable margin. To be specific,

window signals are generated on the basis of the block boundary signal. For instance, a first window signal detects whether the phase of the block boundary signal leads the phase of the encoding block synchronous signal. A second window signal detects whether the block boundary signal and the encoding block synchronous signal exist within an allowable range. A third window signal detects whether the phase of the block boundary signal lags the phase of the encoding block synchronous signal.

**[0022]** The second window signal has a width determined by considering the allowable margin on the basis of the block boundary signal. The first window signal continues from the middle of the previous ECC block to the start of the second window signal. The third window signal continues from the end of the second window signal to the middle of the next ECC block. A window width setting unit 41, to be later described, controls the pulse width of the first window signal, the second window signal, and the third window signal.

**[0023]** FIG. 2 shows an exemplary embodiment of an apparatus for detecting violation of a block boundary according to the present invention, in which the apparatus is applied to the DVD-R/RW and the DVD+RW. The apparatus shown in FIG. 2 includes an LPP and/or ADIP ("LPP/ADIP") decoder 30, a first window signal generator 31, a second window signal generator 32, a third window signal generator 33, a DVD encoder 34, and first, second, and third AND gates 35 through 37. The window signal generators 31 through 33 and the AND gates 35 through 37 correspond to a boundary violation detector 40 that determines whether a violation of a block boundary occurs by determining the phase difference between the block boundary signal and the encoding block synchronous signal.

**[0024]** The LPP/ADIP decoder 30 receives an LPP signal from the DVD-R/RW disk or an ADIP signal from the DVD+RW disk and generates the block boundary signal. Specifically, each boundary between blocks is determined by the LPP signal or the ADIP signal. A pulse is generated for each boundary between blocks. Each pulse is output as the block boundary signal.

**[0025]** The first window signal generator 31 generates a first window signal detecting whether the phase of the block boundary signal leads the phase of the encoding block synchronous signal. The second window signal generator 32 generates a second window signal detecting whether the block boundary signal and the encoding block synchronous signal exist within the allowable range. The third window signal generator 33 generates a third window signal detecting whether the phase of the block boundary signal lags the phase of the encoding block synchronous signal. The second window signal has a width



signal. The third window signal continues from the end of the second window signal to the middle of the next ECC block.

[0030] FIG. 3E shows the encoding block synchronous signal generated by the DVD encoder 34 of FIG. 2. FIG. 3F shows the first interrupt signal generated by the first AND gate 35. FIG. 3G shows the second interrupt signal generated by the second AND gate 36. FIG. 3H shows the third interrupt signal generated by the third AND gate 37.

[0031] The second interrupt signal denotes a state where normal recording can be performed. The first interrupt signal and the third interrupt signal show a state where the abnormal recording is performed. The recorder 38 records the signal provided by the DVD encoder 34 in the ECC block of the disk when the second interrupt signal is generated and stops recording when the first interrupt signal and the third interrupt signal are generated. The microprocessor 39 allows normal recording to be performed by controlling a servo (not shown) when the first interrupt signal and the third interrupt signal are generated.

[0032] In the embodiment shown in FIG. 2, the window signal is generated on the basis of the block boundary signal and it is determined whether violation of a block boundary occurs by performing an AND operation on the window signal and the encoding block synchronous signal. Thus, an apparatus for determining a phase difference between the block boundary signal and the encoding block synchronous signal and determining whether the violation of a block boundary occurs according to the magnitude of the phase difference can be realized.

[0033] As mentioned above, according to the present invention, an apparatus and method are provided detecting a violation of a block boundary to prevent abnormal recording on a disk. Data can be normally recorded by comparing a phase of a start of an encoding block with a phase of a boundary of an ECC block on a disk, thus determining whether normal recording can be performed.

[0034] While the invention has been described with reference to the exemplary embodiments thereof, those skilled in the art will be able to make various modifications to the described embodiments of the invention without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention.